WAR CABINET

COAL

Note by the President of the Board of Trade

In accordance with the request of the War Cabinet (W.M.69(42)) I attach for their consideration a draft White Paper on Coal.

H.D.

Board of Trade.

1st June, 1942.
592
COAL

1. On May 13th the Lord Privy Seal informed the House of Commons that "The Government have considered the question of fuel rationing in the light of the views expressed in the recent Debate, and they have decided to submit to the House after Whitsun their coal proposals as a whole, covering both production and consumption and the organisation of the industry."

2. Owing to the expansion of war production and other war-time causes the demand for coal is still increasing. But the output of coal is tending to decline. The present rate of production is not yielding enough coal to cover unrestricted domestic and industrial demands. It is therefore necessary that immediate steps should be taken to increase the production, and to eliminate unnecessary consumption of coal.

**Production.**

3. Production can be increased—
   
   (a) by enlarging the man-power of the industry,
   
   (b) by making the industry more efficient, i.e., by raising the output per man employed.

**Man Power.**

4. If output is to be maintained, still more if it must be increased, the labour force of the industry must, at the very least, be prevented from shrinking any further. In spite of the fact that the Essential Work Order has been applied to the industry and that men are not, therefore, at liberty to leave it at will, there is at present a net wastage of some 25,000 men per annum.

5. Last year wastage was offset, and a decline in output prevented, by the return to the mines of 33,000 men from other industries. The Government recently decided that this year also it would be essential to bring back a certain number of ex-miners not only from industry but also from the armed forces. As a result of this decision, the following are now being returned to the mines, from industry and the Civil Defence Services, from the ground-staff of the R.A.F. and from certain units in the Army at home which do not form part of the Field Force—:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From the Army</th>
<th>From the R.A.F.</th>
<th>From Industry and Civil Defence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>... 6,500</td>
<td>... 1,300</td>
<td>... 3,500</td>
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These expedients, though they relieve immediate needs, cannot be repeated by year. More lasting remedies must be found for closing the gap between normal entry into, and exit from, the industry by increasing the entry of boys and youths, and by checking the outflow of older men.

6. In normal times the new entrants into the industry consisted not only of boys but also of young adults who came into the mines from agriculture and elsewhere. Under war conditions there is no means of drawing any substantial numbers of young men into the industry. It may, however, be possible to secure that some of the men who are being displaced from the less essential industries (as arrangements are made for their work to be taken over by women) shall enter the mines rather than the armed forces. The Minister of Labour has given instructions that coal mining shall be added to the list of priority industries which such men may choose in preference to military service.

7. The problem of juvenile recruitment to the industry is being considered by a Departmental Committee appointed by the Minister of Labour and the President of the Board of Trade under the Chairmanship of Sir John Forster. As soon as the report of this Committee is available, the Government will consider, as a matter of urgency, what further steps should be taken to ease the recruitment of boys and youths to the industry.
8. Although there is nothing that can be done to reduce the numbers leaving the industry through death, disablement and normal retirement, it should be possible to reduce the numbers of those leaving with medical certificates on account of sickness of a not very serious character. In many cases miners suffering through illness from some loss of physical fitness could be retained in the industry if further arrangements were made for medical treatment. The Government therefore propose to establish a Medical Consultative Service for the mines (see para. 18 below).

(b) Efficiency.

9. Apart from the problem of maintaining or increasing the labour force of the industry, output could be increased by:

(i) concentrating the available men and machinery on the more productive pits and seams;
(ii) extending mechanisation;
(iii) arranging, by the grouping of pits or otherwise, that all collieries have available to them the advice of the most competent mining engineers in their District;
(iv) reducing avoidable absenteeism.

10. The most direct means of securing an early increase in output is by concentrating effort at the points of highest production. A theoretical calculation of the results that might be achieved by this means in Districts producing 44 per cent. of the total output indicates that by transferring 17,800 men, out of a total labour force of 277,000, to an average distance of only four miles from their present pits, output might be increased by 6½ per cent. Assuming that a similar result might be achieved in other Districts, these measures of concentration would, if applied comprehensively throughout the industry, increase total output by about 250,000 tons a week. This theoretical calculation must, of course, be substantially discounted to allow for the practical difficulties of concentration, including the reluctance of men to transfer from the pits in which they have been accustomed to work. But there is no doubt that, with the good will of the men, very large increases in output could be secured by this means.

11. As regards absenteeism, there has been some tendency in recent discussions to exaggerate the gain in production which might be secured by checking absenteeism and by additional effort on the part of the men. It is doubtful whether in fact avoidable absenteeism is greater in the mines than in other industries. While the absenteeism percentage has risen substantially during the war, there has also been a steady rise in the number of shifts worked per wage earner; and in the last week for which statistics are available the number of shifts worked was 5.66, the highest on record. Charges of excessive absenteeism cannot be sustained against the great majority of the miners.

While, however, the average figures are not unsatisfactory, there is undoubtedly some avoidable absenteeism; and it is important that every possible step should be taken to reduce this to a minimum. It is admitted that the existing arrangements for dealing with individual cases of absenteeism are not working satisfactorily; and in paragraph 17 below certain proposals are set out for altering the present procedure.

Reorganisation.

12. In order to ensure that all practicable means of increasing output are adopted without delay and pressed forward without consideration of private interests, the Government have decided to assume full control of the operation of the mines, and to organise the industry on the basis of national service, with the intention that the organisation now to be established will continue pending a final decision by Parliament on the future of the industry.
For this purpose no far-reaching new powers will be required in addition to the wide powers already available under the Defence Regulations. What is needed is, not so much fresh powers, as machinery to enable those powers to be exercised effectively.

The problem of increasing output is, in the main, one of securing detailed changes in the operation of particular collieries. These cannot be brought about through directions issued from the centre. What is needed is an effective Regional organisation charged with responsibility for securing the maximum production from the mines in each Region, and exercising, by virtue of delegation, the full powers of direction and control conferred on the Secretary for Mines.

For this purpose National and Regional machinery will be established immediately on the following lines:

**National Machinery.**

14. (a) With a view to ensuring maximum production to meet war-time needs, the responsible Minister will take full control over the operation of all coal mines and over the allocation of the coal raised.

The Minister will be assisted by a Controller-General of Production, who will have as his chief officers:

(i) A Production Director, responsible for efficiency and volume of production.
(ii) A Labour Director, responsible for welfare, safety, health and working conditions of coal-miners, and allocation of labour.
(iii) A Services Director, responsible for distribution and allocation of coal.
(iv) A Finance Director, responsible for all financial arrangements, including advice on coal prices.

(b) A National Coal Board will be established. The Board will meet under the chairmanship of the Minister and will consist of the following members appointed by him:

The Controller-General (Vice-Chairman).
The Vice-Chairmen of the Regional Coal Boards (see paragraph (14) below).
A number of pit managers and colliery technicians.
Persons representing coal distribution.
Persons representing coal consumers.

(c) The Board, thus composed so as to leave no Region unrepresented, will do much of its detailed work through Sub-Committees.

(d) The functions of the Board will be:

(i) To consider the general planning of production, including the allocation of district and regional targets.
(ii) To consider the best means of securing the highest efficiency of the coal-mining industry and any improvement in machinery or methods of operation whereby output may be increased.
(iii) To consider the provision of supplies, equipment and materials for the conduct of mining operations.
(iv) To consider matters relating to the maintenance of man-power and labour productivity, including the enrolment of new entrants and the instruction, training and advancement of boys and youths.
(v) To consider all matters affecting the welfare of the mine-workers, including housing, transport and feeding facilities.
To consider questions of health and safety and, in particular, such occupational diseases as silicosis and nystagmus, with a view to providing all possible preventive measures, clinical treatment and rehabilitation.

The Board will be responsible to the Minister, who, when exercising the powers conferred on him by Statute and Defence Regulations will take into consideration the recommendations of the Board.

Regional Machinery.

15. — (a) In each coal-producing Region there will be a Controller, to whom will be delegated the powers of the Minister to assume control of colliery undertakings and to give directions to the managements regarding the carrying on of the undertakings.

(b) The Controller will have the assistance of three Directors—one concerned with the technical and engineering aspects of coal production; another concerned with labour questions in the mining industry; and a third concerned with the public services (gas, electricity and the transport and distribution of coal).

(c) In each Region there will be a Regional Coal Board, appointed by the Minister, to advise the Controller on matters concerning output and the means of achieving maximum production.

These Boards will comprise representatives of coal-owners, miners, managers and technical staff. The Controller will preside at meetings of the Board; and two Vice-Chairmen will be elected, one representing the owners and the other representing the miners.

(d) The Controller and his Directors will be responsible for ensuring that competent technical advice is available to all colliery managements within their Region. In some cases the Controller may find it convenient to secure this by grouping pits for the purpose of technical advice. To supplement such arrangements, however, the Controller will have on his staff a number of technical assistants whose function will be to survey the operation of particular pits and, where necessary, to supervise and increase the technical efficiency of a colliery.

(e) The Controllers will have, and exercise, subject to the advice of the Regional Boards, full and undivided responsibility for the policy and general conduct of mining operations in their Regions. Each Controller, with the assistance of his staff, will exercise general supervision over the whole conduct of mining operations in his Region. This general supervision will be sufficiently close to enable him, in consultation with his Regional Coal Board, to give such directions as will ensure the most efficient operation of the industry, treated as a whole, in his Region, including directions as to concentration, grouping of pits, and other necessary matters relating to mining operations. At the same time, it is undesirable that they should be burdened with the details of day-to-day management of the pits. This will be left, as it is to-day, in the hands of the managers, who will continue to be the servants of the owners, though subject to removal at the instance of the Controller should he deem that course necessary.

In order to avoid any blurring of responsibility, the owners of each colliery undertaking will be required to nominate a single person who will be responsible in respect of such undertaking for receiving and carrying out the directions of the Controller. This would normally be the agent or pit manager. The Controller will thus have direct access to, and control over, the person in executive charge of the working of the mine, who will similarly have direct access to the Controller.
Directions given by the Controller will be mandatory (subject only to the ultimate authority of the Minister) save in cases where the pit manager represents in writing to the Controller that he cannot comply with the directions consistently with the discharge of his statutory responsibility for the safety of the pit. It is not proposed to interfere with the statutory responsibility of pit managers for questions of safety.

In the event of any failure to carry out the Controller’s directions, the Minister has power to take over the mine and to put in a manager.

Pit Production Committees.

16. Pit Production Committees will continue as at present constituted, to assist pit managers to secure maximum output. They will be relieved of all responsibility for dealing with individual cases of absenteeism, and will thus be free to devote their full attention to matters associated with production.

Absenceism.

17. The Government propose that, in mining, as in other industries, absenteeism and persistent lateness should be made offences for which a man can be prosecuted without the prior issue of “directions”.

Experience in other industries has shown, however, that in the large majority of cases absenteeism can be checked by methods of persuasion without recourse to proceedings in the courts. The Minister will, therefore, appoint in each Region Investigation Officers, to whom all cases of absenteeism, persistent lateness and other disciplinary offences will have to be referred. This Officer will interview the man, within twenty-four hours of receiving such a report, and, if he is satisfied that the alleged offence has been committed, will decide whether to warn him against a repetition of the offence or recommend that he should be prosecuted. The Investigation Officer will not be responsible for instituting proceedings in the courts; this will be the responsibility of the National Service Officer.

Medical Service.

18. As part of this reorganisation of the mining industry, and with a view particularly to checking wastage of labour, there will be established a Medical Consultative Service for the mines.

The organisation of this Service has yet to be worked out in detail. The general aim, however, will be to ensure that in each Region there shall be at least one full-time medical officer responsible, under the Regional Controller, for co-ordinating and, where necessary, supplementing the facilities available for the medical treatment of miners.

All applications for release on medical grounds will be dealt with through the Service, and arrangements will be made in suitable cases for men to receive appropriate treatment designed to enable them to continue their employment in the mines.

Wages Machinery.

19. The wages and profits structure of the coal mining industry has been operated on the basis of division of proceeds as between wage costs and profits. It is not intended by these proposals to introduce any fundamental alteration in the financial structure of the industry.

The Government take the view that the success of the proposed National Coal Board as a body for promoting increased production would be gravely prejudiced if it were associated in any way with wages questions. It is, however, desirable that a system should be developed by which questions of wages and conditions in the mining industry would be dealt with on a national basis and by a properly constituted national body.
The Government therefore propose to discuss with both sides of the industry the question of establishing a procedure and permanent machinery for dealing against the background of a continuous review, both nationally and locally, with questions of wages and conditions.

20. The Government will be prepared to examine any other questions of detail connected with these proposals which either side may wish to raise.

Outcrop Deposits.

21. There are certain areas in this country where coal seams run sufficiently near the surface to make it possible to work them by open cast mining. Steps were taken early this year to develop such outcrop deposits. Although, at first, results were disappointing and the quality of the coal raised is not good, progress has recently been more rapid and output from these deposits is expected to rise sharply in the coming months.

22. As a result of all these measures—the addition of 11,300 underground workers to the labour force, the working of outcrop deposits, and the measures for increased efficiency enforced through the scheme of Government control outlined above—the Government look to a substantial increase in output during the coming year.

By this increase of output, together with greater economies in consumption, the Government count on bridging the existing gap between production and consumption, and providing a margin against the many contingencies which the ever-changing course of the war may bring. They have, therefore, decided that it is not necessary, particularly at this stage of the war, to withdraw any further men from the armed Forces or from other war industries, for work in the mines. They have also decided not to introduce once a compulsory scheme of rationing the domestic consumption of fuel.

Substantial further economies in coal consumption must, however, be secured.

Consumption.

23.—(a) Industrial.

About three-fifths of our total coal output is consumed by industry and transport, either directly or in the form of electricity and gas. The Government are satisfied that substantial economies can be obtained from industrial consumers without damage to war production. Such economies will be achieved—

(i) through improved methods of fuel consumption. A committee of experts has been at work for some months examining the technical questions involved, conducting an educational campaign, inspecting, through a staff of engineers, the methods now used in industries and advising, where necessary, on suitable improvements.

(ii) by the introduction of a system of allocating coal to industry similar to that for allocating raw materials. A scheme for making definite allocations to the main coal consuming industries is now being worked out by the Mines Department. The minimum needs of selected industries will be determined one by one, beginning with the less essential industries whose coal consumption appears excessive.

(b) Domestic Rationing.

24. After full consideration of the views expressed in the Debate in the House of Commons on May 7th, and after examination of various alternative schemes, the Government have decided that the most practical and effective method of rationing the consumption of domestic fuel is by means of a "points" scheme of rationing on the lines indicated in the Annex.
As stated above, the Government have decided that it is not essential that this scheme should be introduced forthwith. It is necessary, however, that the public should restrict their fuel consumption voluntarily as nearly as possible to the limits which would be imposed on them if rationing were introduced. The public will therefore be asked to practise the maximum possible economy on a voluntary basis; and there will be sustained publicity to keep constantly before the public the urgent need for fuel economy. It is, however, important to ensure that, if it should at any stage become necessary, the scheme for the rationing of domestic fuel could be introduced at short notice; and all the necessary administrative preparations will therefore be made, including the issue to householders of the form set out in paragraph 19 of the Annex and the making of assessments by Local Fuel Overseers.

25. It is most important, if an impossible burden is not to be imposed on transport in the winter months, that all consumers who can do so should, within proper limits, stock coal during the summer. On the other hand, to ensure a fair distribution between consumers, the present system of restrictions on deliveries of solid fuel must be maintained. So long as supplies are short, the larger consumers must not be favoured at the expense of the smaller. Control of supplies will henceforth be much facilitated by the fact that all consumers must now be registered with a coal merchant. This will enable available supplies of coal and coke to be distributed between merchants roughly in proportion to the number of their registered customers. Merchants will also be required to keep records, from now on, of all deliveries, in a form which will enable Local Fuel Overseers at any time to ascertain the quantities which have been delivered to each of their registered customers.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS.

1. The Government to take full control over the operation of all coal mines and the allocation of the coal raised, and the responsible Minister to exercise this control with a view to ensuring maximum production for wartime needs. (Paras. 13 and 14 (a.).)

2. A National Coal Board to be established. Paras. 14 (b) and (c.).

3. A Controller to be appointed in each Region, to whom will be delegated the Minister’s powers to control colliery undertakings and give directions to the management; these Regional Controllers to be advised and assisted by Regional Coal Boards and, subject to such advice, to have full responsibility for the conduct of mining operations in their Regions. (Para. 15.)

4. Coal Mining to be added to the list of priority industries which may be chosen in preference to military service. (Para. 6.)

5. Steps to be taken to improve the conditions for the recruitment of juveniles to be further considered as soon as the Report of the Forster Committee is available. (Para. 7.)

6. A Medical Consultative Service for the mines to be established. (Paras. 8 and 18.)

7. No more ex-miners to be withdrawn, at this stage of the war, from the Armed Forces or from other occupations for work in the mines. (Para. 22.)

8. Pit Production Committees to assist pit managers to secure maximum output, but to be relieved of all responsibility for dealing with individual cases of absenteeism. (Para. 16.)

9. Absentees in future to be dealt with by Regional Investigation Officers appointed by the Minister; this Officer to have the power to recommend prosecution, which will then be the responsibility of the National Service Officer. (Para. 17.)
10. The National Coal Board not to be concerned with wage questions, but a system to be developed for dealing, on a national basis and by a properly constituted national body, with questions of wages and conditions in the mining industry; the Government to discuss this with both sides of the industry. (Para. 19.)

11. Any other questions of detail connected with these proposals, which either side may wish to raise to be further examined by the Government. (Para. 20.)

12. Industrial consumption of coal to be reduced through
(a) improved methods of fuel consumption, and
(b) an organised system of allocating coal to industry. (Para. 23.)

13. All necessary administrative preparations to be made for the rationing of domestic fuel at short notice in accordance with the scheme set out in the Annex, but rationing not to be imposed immediately, until a further opportunity has been given to increase production and to secure voluntary reduction of consumption through a sustained publicity campaign. (Para. 24.)

14. The present system of restriction of deliveries of solid fuel to be maintained; available supplies to be distributed between merchants roughly in accordance with the number of their registered customers, and merchants to be required to keep records of all deliveries so as to enable Local Fuel Overseers to check the quantities supplied to different customers. (Para. 25.)

ANNEX

FUEL RATIONING SCHEME.

1. There will be a fuel ration for each household and, in addition, a fuel ration for each person, including children.

2. The ration will be fixed in cwt. of coal. But a consumer can take part of his ration in other fuels—coke, gas, electricity or paraffin. These will be interchangeable according to a points system on the basis that—1 cwt. of coal or coke equals 5 therms of gas or 100 units of electricity or 2 gallons of paraffin.

3. The household ration will be fixed for each household by an assessment of present needs according to a simple scale as shown below (para. 16). The ration will depend on—
(a) The locality of the household. For climatic reasons, a higher scale will be given for Scotland and the North of England than for the Midlands which in turn will have a higher scale than London and the South.
(b) The number of habitable rooms in the house (excluding sculleries, bathrooms, etc.).
(c) In the case of houses with more than seven habitable rooms, the number of residents.

The making of these assessments will be a very simple matter involving no exercise of judgment by any official, but only the tabulation of facts. 85 per cent of all households contain seven habitable rooms or less.

4. The personal ration will be the same for all persons whether young or old. It will be 7 1/2 cwt. a year per head. Thus a family of four persons will be entitled to a total personal ration of 1 1/2 tons in addition to their household ration.

5. A supplementary ration may also be given for special needs, such as sickness necessitating additional fuel, bomb damage, the use of a house for business premises, etc. These supplementary rations will be granted by the Local Fuel Overseer. They are the only part of the ration which requires the exercise of discretion by any official, even; this will be largely reduced by the issue of simple rules dealing with the most common cases.

6. The question of miners' coal will be specially dealt with, after full consultation with representatives of miners and mine owners.

7. Any householder applying for a supplementary ration, who is not satisfied with the decision of the Local Fuel Overseer, will have a right of appeal.

8. The rationing period for coal, coke and paraffin will begin on the 1st July, 1942 and will run to the 1st July, 1943. All coal, coke and paraffin delivered to the householder on or after 1st July, 1942 will count against his ration for these twelve months.

* This and other dates mentioned will be subject to postponement.
Likewise, any stocks of coal or coke in excess of one ton held on 1st July, 1942 will count against the ration.

(9) The rationing period for gas and electricity will also run from approximately 1st July, i.e., from the first quarterly meter reading after 1st September.

(10) During any half-year, electricity consumption in any household must not exceed the consumption in the corresponding six months of the previous year, except with the consent of the Local Fuel Overseer.

(11) Any small excess of consumption of electricity or gas, over the amounts permitted will be reported to the Local Fuel Overseer and carried forward and deducted from the ration in the next period. Any larger excess may be subject, on the initiative of the Local Fuel Overseer, to prosecution and a maximum fine of, say, ten times the price per unit of the excess. In cases of flagrant and deliberate excess, supplies will be cut off, if so ordered by the Court. It is not anticipated that such cases will be at all common.

(12) Establishments, i.e., buildings other than domestic or industrial premises viz., schools, hospitals, hotels, business offices, shops, restaurants and places of entertainment, etc., will be rationed on the basis of their consumption of fuel in a preceding period. The amount of the reduction will be determined by the Local Fuel Overseer with a right of appeal. In exceptional circumstances an increase may be allowed.

In addition to rationing, establishments will be subject to restrictions directed to prevent extravagant or unnecessary use of heat and light.

(13) Fuel rationing can only operate fairly and effectively by means of coupons, but steps will be taken to minimise any inconvenience which the use of these may cause. Each household will have a ration book from which coupons will be detached. Further, each person receives a clothing ration book by 1st June and may use any of the 15 spare coupons which it contains to purchase ½ cwt. of coal or the equivalent of other fuels. This is the personal ration mentioned in (4) above.

Coupons will only be required to be handed over for gas and electricity when payment is made by cash or cheque. For solid fuel coupons may, if preferred, be deposited with the order. But otherwise coupons will always go with the money. This will remove many difficulties. Thus meter readers will only need to collect coupons when they collect cash. All alternative arrangements which have been suggested are more cumbersome and more open to evasion and fraud.

In order to save labour for the gas and electricity companies arrangements should be made whereby the same person reads both the gas and electricity meters. Such an arrangement is already in force as between the Gas Light and Coke Company and the County of London Electric Supply Company.

(14) It is estimated that a permanent staff required throughout the country for the administration of fuel rationing will mean, on an average, an addition of two to three persons for each of the 1,600 Local Fuel Offices. That is to say, an addition of some 4,000 in all, including headquarters staff.

Further, for a period of six weeks to two months, some 8,000 temporary clerks will be required at the Local Fuel Offices to make assessments for household rations and to issue the household ration books. Most of this temporary staff will be borrowed, under the existing arrangements for dovetailing staff between Government Departments, from the Ministry of Food. They will just have completed their work on food ration books and will, therefore, be available during July and August for similar work on fuel rationing. The great majority of the staff, both permanent and temporary, will consist of girl clerks, with some elderly persons. Some temporary staff will also be drawn from Civil Defence Services.

(15) The following is a provisional scale of household rations expressed in terms of coal, to which must be added both the personal rations of all members of the household under (4) and any supplementary rations under (5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Rooms</th>
<th>Scotland and North of England</th>
<th>Midlands</th>
<th>South of England</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Thus the total ration for a five roomed house with four people, each of whom is entitled to 7½ cwt. a year as personal ration, would be 5 tons in the North, 4½ tons in the Midlands, 3½ tons in the South. Any supplementary ration would be additional to these figures.

The larger houses with eight rooms or more will not receive a larger ration than the seven roomed houses, unless they have sufficient residents to justify it, or there are other special circumstances. The general rule is that an extra room over seven should only count if there are at least four residents, over eight if there are at least five, and so on. The additional amount allowed per room, subject to these conditions for larger houses, will be 15 cwt. in Scotland and the North, 12½ cwt. in the Midlands, and 10 cwt. in the South.

(16) If any householder satisfies the Local Fuel Overseer that his previous consumption was not unduly high, it will not be cut by more than 33½ per cent.

(17) These scales will, it is estimated, produce a total saving of 10 million tons of coal in a full year. They will involve no reduction for about a quarter of the total households. The remaining three-quarters will receive rations less than their present consumption.

(18) The scheme is a simple one and the duties of the ordinary householder may be summed up as follows:

(i) Register with a supplier for coal and for coke,
(ii) Fill in the application form which will be sent to him and return it to the Local Fuel Office. The questions that he will have to answer are outlined in (19) below.
(iii) Give up coupons for all coal, coke and paraffin bought after 1st July, 1942, and for gas and electricity used quarter by quarter starting with the first meter reading after 1st September, 1942.

(19) Outline of the householder’s application form.

1. Householder’s full name ........................................
   National Registration Number ................................
   Full Postal Address of Premises ..............................

2. Number of habitable rooms in the house ....................

3. Number of inhabitants on 1st July, 1942 ....................

   (Only required where total stocks exceed one ton.)
   (Coal) ........................................
   (Anthracite) .....................................
   (Coke) .........................................

5. Kind of fuel used for
   (a) cooking ...........................................
   (b) heating rooms ...................................
   (c) heating water ...................................
   (d) lighting ........................................

6. The name and address of the merchants with whom householder is registered for coal or coke ..............................................................

Those who wish to claim a supplementary ration may do so on a separate section of the form.